The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 3258

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1744.

Extract of a Private Letter from Franckfort, *dated* October 17, 1744.

THE Reply of his Pruſſian Majeſty to the Anſwer given by the Court of Vienna, to his Expoſition of the Motives that induced him to grant Auxiliaries to his Imperial Majeſty, makes the ſole Topick of Converſation here. It is, indeed, the ſtrongeſt and beſt turn'd Piece that has appear'd during the whole Controverſy; and ſuch as are beſt acquainted with his Pruſſian Majeſty's Style and Manner of Writing, as well as his great Concern for his Reputation, and conſtant Application to Buſineſs, are of Opinion, that it has been at leaſt corrected, if it was not originally written by the Pen of that Monarch. It is a Piece prodigiouſly long, but it may not be amiſs to give you an Extract from it.

'It is expreſsly aſſerted in this Paper, that the Court of Vienna had given ſtrong Reaſons to ſuſpect its Sincerity, with regard to the Ceſſion of Sileſia; the Miniſters of that Court at the Hague, and elſewhere, having frequently inſinuated, that no ſolid or durable Peace could be made, unleſs the Queen of Hungary's Dominions were entirely reſtored to her; and that the Ceſſion of Sileſia being forc'd, ought to be conſider'd as void in its Nature. It is farther affirm'd, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had very good Intelligence of the Deſigns that were carried on at Moſcow and at Dreſden, for depriving him, at a proper Seaſon, of what had been yielded to him in Sileſia; at the ſame time that the Marquis de Botta was intriguing, at the former of theſe Courts, in order to bring about a new Revolution; and had the Aſſurance to make uſe of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Name, with a Deſign, as may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, to render him ſuſpected, if not odious, to the preſent Empreſs of Ruſſia.

'In this Paper there is a large Account given of the ſuſpending the Vote of Bohemia, in the Dyet of Election. It is, in the firſt Place, laid down as a Thing certain, that the College of Electors have the ſole Right of judging as to the Validity of the Votes claimed in that College; and it is likewiſe ſaid, that the Emperors of the Houſe of Auſtria, always admitted that Right in the College of Electors. It is obſerved, that at the laſt Dyet of Election, the Vote of Bohemia was claimed by the King of Poland and the Elector of Bavaria, as well as by her Hungarian Majeſty; and it being conſidered as an Injury to the Empire, that the Election ſhould be deferr'd, the College of Electors unanimouſly agreed to ſuſpend that Vote, in that Inſtance, as the ſole Means of proceeding to an immediate Election; and it is added, that the Elector of Brunſwick Lunenbourg concurr'd upon this Occaſion, in rejecting the Proteſt that was offered by the Miniſter of the Court of Vienna. And whereas it is ſuggeſted in the Anſwer of her Hungarian Majeſty, that his Pruſſian Majeſty ought to make this his own Caſe, and conſider how he would have acted if it had been ſo; it is ſaid, in anſwer thereto, that if at any Time ſuch a Diſpute ſhould ariſe, with Regard to the Vote of the Electorate of Brandenbourg, his Pruſſian Majeſty would chearfully and willingly ſubmit to whatever the College of Electors ſhould, in that Caſe, think fit to decide with reſpect to this Vote; becauſe they have an undoubted Right, by the Laws of the Empire, to decide therein, as ſhall to them ſeem proper; and therefore it would not be in itſelf, or in his Pruſſian Majeſty's Opinion, any Sort of Hardſhip.

'But, after all, the moſt extraordinary Part of this Paper, is the Concluſion which I will give you at large; becauſe it plainly diſcovers what Sort of Peace this great Prince aims at.

'His Pruſſian Majeſty is too much perſuaded of the Magnanimity and Equity of her Majeſty, the Queen of Hungary's Sentiments, for whoſe Perſon, and eminent Qualities, he has all the Eſteem and Conſideration imaginable, to be willing to impute to her ſuch pernicious Deſigns. He takes them rather for the Suggeſtions of a bad Council, who are much leſs concern'd for the procuring real and ſolid Advantages for their Sovereign, than for maintaining that deſpotick Power over the States of the Empire, which they formerly held under the Auſpices of the Emperors, guided by ſuch Views; and therefore leave no Stone unturned, to engage her Majeſty ſo to act, as may be moſt favourable to their Deſigns. Moreover, his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, is ſo far from endeavouring to oppreſs the Houſe of Auſtria, as is inſinuated in this Writeing of the Court of Vienna, that he would much rather he could contribute, as with Satisfaction he would, to the Proſperity of that Houſe, as far as Juſtice, the Syſtem of Rights, and Liberty of the Empire, his own Dominions, and his proper Security will permit; provided only, that her ſaid Majeſty, the Queen, will not hinder, and render his good Intentions fruitleſs, by an Inflexibility out of Seaſon. His Pruſſian Majeſty, alſo, does not ſtill abandon all Hope, that her Majeſty, the Queen, will not ſuffer herſelf to be moved, ſo as to refuſe, no longer, the accompliſhing that Duty which ſhe inconteſtably owes, in Quality of a State of the Empire, to its ſupreme Head, the Emperor, notwithſtanding the particular Differences ſhe may have with him; and that ſhe will the rather acknowledge him in his Dignity, and give him an equitable Satisfaction for the Rights of his Houſe, that are ſo well founded, that he may be thereby indemnified for the paſt, and find Security for the Time to come. Things, which a State of the Empire leſs puiſſant, has much more Right to inſiſt upon, from a State much more powerful than the latter from the former; to the End, that by this Means, the Repoſe and Peace of Germany, and of all Europe, may be re-eſtabliſhed on an equitable and durable Baſis. This is what has been conſtantly, and will remain invariably, the true, ſingle, and upright Rule of all the Meaſures and Reſolutions which his Majeſty ſhall take.

'Such, Sir, is the Reply, which we conſider here as a Maſterpiece, and as the fulleſt and moſt unanſwerable Juſtification of the Treaty of Union, concluded here. But, notwithſtanding the Praiſes we beſtow upon it, the Partizans of the Houſe of Auſtria, who are very numerous in this City, have already publiſhed ſome Remarks upon it, which are exceedingly ſevere, and merit, undoubtedly, the Attention of the Publick. I will endeavour, by the next Poſt, to gratify your Curioſity, by imparting them in the mean Time, let me tell you, that the Imperial Court is very apprehenſive, the Slowneſs of the French Succours will diſable Marſhal Seckendorff from executing his well laid Deſign, of penetrating thro' Bavaria, into Auſtria, paſſing the Danube at Lintz, and joining his Pruſſian Majeſty at Budweis.'

I am yours, &c.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, October 16. Arriv'd the Nightingale, Haskins, from St. Kitts.

Deal, October 17. Wind S. W. This Morning his Majeſty's Ship the Mary Galley, and Merlin Sloop, ſailed to the Weſtward. Came down the St. George, Hart, for Lisbon; and the Sally, Rain, for Chicheſter; and remain with the Princeſs Louiſa Man of War. Juſt come down a Man of War, but cannot give her Name this Poſt.

Graveſend, October 17. Paſſed by the St. Paul, Nuske, from Steten; and the Peter and Bridget, Dahl, from Norway.

Arrived

At St. Kitts, the Africa, Hunt, from New Calabar.

LONDON.

We are informed, that a Meſſenger arrived, late, Yeſterday in the Evening, with Advice, that on the 16th Inſtant, N. S. the Army of the Princes ſtorm'd Coni; and that the Gariſon being very much weakned, were afterwards obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War.

There are private Letters from Paris, which ſay, that the Count de Lautrec, Lieutenant-General in his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Service, is gone Poſt to the Camp before Fribourg; in order to repreſent to that Prince, the abſolute Neceſſity of ſending a ſpeedy and powerful Reinforcement into Piedmont; which does not ſeem at all to correſpond with the Victory boaſted of by the Allies in that Country.

We have certain Intelligence from Berlin, that the Gariſon of that City has not been only doubled lately, but that ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Foot have had Orders to march, with a View to the forming a Camp in its Neighbourhood; and we are alſo well inform'd, that ſeveral new Regiments of Foot and Dragoons are raiſing in his Pruſſian Majeſty's Dominions.

Our laſt Letters from Franckfort ſay, that the M. Duke de Belleiſle is not to command the French Auxiliaries in Bavaria, as has been reported; but is to ſucceed the Count de Bayiere, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the Imperial Court, and to all the Courts of the Empire.

The following is an exact Account of the preſent Situation of the Armies in Bohemia and Bavaria. The King of Pruſſia is encamped near Budweis, on the Moldaw, which is on the Frontiers of Bohemia, towards Auſtria, at the Diſtance of 30 Leagues from Prague, and about 20 from Lintz. The Auſtrian Army under the Command of Prince Charles is in Bohemia, between Piſeck and Budweis. General Berenclau, with the Auſtrian Forces under his Command, is encamp'd between the Iſer and the Inn, directly in the Road by which M. Seckendorff muſt march to Lintz; and if the Auſtrians retire, as it is believ'd they will, to Braunau, which is likewiſe upon the River Inn, they will not be then above 17 Leagues from Lintz, and may always have an Opportunity of joining Prince Charles of Lorrain, by paſſing the Danube at Paſſau.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *dated the* 13*d of* October, N. S.

'I have ſeen a Letter from Leipſick, of the 18th, which ſays, there was a general Battle between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians on the 16th, between Newheſs and Prague; in which the Pruſſians were beat, and had 8000 kill'd, and 6000 taken Priſoners; the King of Pruſſia has loſt a Leg. The News was ſent by him who firſt gave Intelligence of the Paſſage of the Rhine, and I believe it to be true.'

A Hollands Galliot, with Salt from France, Carſtens Myer, Maſter, arrived in the Sound on the 17th Inſtant, N. S. without her Maſt; and receiv'd other Damage, on the Coaſt of Holland.

The John and Jane, Ingram, from Gottenburgh for London, is taken, and carried into Dunkirk.

Laſt Tueſday died Mrs. Brownſword, Wife of Mr. Brownſword, Attorney at Law in Cary-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Yeſterday, at a Court of Aſſiſtants of the Goldſmiths Company, it was reſolved to ſubſcribe 25 l. a Year, for Seven Years, towards defraying the Charges of the Tranſcripts of Records, Negotiations, and other Materials to be made uſe of by Mr. Carte, in his Hiſtory of England.

A moſt ſtately Throne is erected at the Weſt End of the Choir in Weſtminſter-Abbey, for their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family, to ſee the Proceſſion of the Knights of the Bath To-morrow, which will be very magnificent; and there is a much greater Demand for Tickets to ſee the ſame in the Abbey, than has been known at any former Inſtallation.

Yeſterday died her Grace the Ducheſs of Marlborough, at her Houſe in the Friery, St. James's.

The ſame Day died ſuddenly, at his Houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Harris, Wife of Dr. Harris, an eminent Phyſician.

Yeſterday, at the Seſſions Houſe at the Old Bailey, Nineteen Perſons were tried, Three of whom were Capitally Convicted; viz.

Anne Gwynn and Anne Barefoot, for robbing Mr. Hamilton of 12 s. 6 d. in a Houſe in Black Boy Alley, Chick-lane; and

Anne Duck, an old Offender, for robbing George Cheſhire on the Highway, near Black Boy Alley, of Four Pence in Money.

Clement Hagget, a Serjeant in the Guards, for the Murder of Samuel Wagget, another Serjeant in the Guards, was found guilty of Manſlaughter.

Edward Morgan, a Victualler, at the Seven Stars in Whitechapel, was tried for the Murder of one Sparkes, a Watchman of Portſoken Ward, in a Fray, in which ſome of the Crew of the Centurion Man of War were concerned, and acquitted.

Two were caſt for Tranſportation. And

Fourteen Acquitted.

Yeſterday Jane Hughes was committed to Newgate by Sir John Barnard, for breaking open a Pair of Cheſt of Drawers in the Houſe of Joſeph Read, at the Globe Alehouſe in the Strand, and taking thereout 4 l. 14 s. 6 d. in Gold and Silver.

As was likewiſe Rob. Cathcall to Woodſtreet Compter, for feloniouſly uttering and publiſhing as true, a forged and counterfeited Acceptance of a Bill of Exchange for 21 l. with an Intent to defraud Mr. John Gines, of Addle-ſtreet, Ironmonger; which ſaid Bill was drawn upon Mr. Thomas Simpſon, of Tower-Hill, Merchant, and pretended to be accepted by him.

As was alſo Sarah Jarvis to Bridewell, for hawking and carrying about the City unſtampt News Papers, entitled, The Penny London Morning Adverti ſer.

In the Article from Nuremberg, in Yeſterday's Paper, read, *Marſhal* Seckendorff *is alſo marching towards the* Iſer, his Deſign, &c.

Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, Chances, and Shares of Chances, as Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in the preſent Lottery, are ſold at the State Lottery Office under the Royal Exchange.

Kept by J. HAZARD,

And at his other Office fronting Stationers Hall, near Ludgate,

Where are kept the completeſt Numerical and Regiſter Books.

Tickets Regiſter'd there at Sixpence per Number, are enter'd in the Books at both Offices, and Notice of their Succeſs ſent, as ſoon as drawn, if in or nigh Town; and by the firſt Poſt, to any Part of Great-Britain expreſſing the Hour when each Ticket was drawn).

SCHEME.

Prizes.	l.		l.
2 of	10,000 each	is	20,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5000		10,000
6	2000		12,000
12	1000		12,000
25	500		12,500
399	100		19,900
404	50		20,200
39129	20		162,580
9780 Prizes, amounting to			297,180
Firſt Drawn			500
Laſt Drawn			1000
50220 Blanks, at 6l each			301,320
60,000 Tickets, at 10 l. each			600,000

The Blanks and Prizes to be made Annuities, bearing Three per Cent. per Ann. transferrable at the Bank, free of all Charges.

N. B. There are 20,000 Tickets leſs in this Lottery than were in the laſt; and but Five Blanks to a Prize in this, whereas there were Seven in the laſt.

Letters (Poſt paid) will be duly anſwered; and Schemes given gratis.

So many of the large Prizes have been ſold, ſhar'd, and Regiſter'd at theſe Offices, that we have not Room to ſpecify the particular Number of each.

An Extract from the Palatine of Hungary's *Letter to the Nobility, &c. of that Kingdom, ſhall be publiſhed the very firſt Opportunity.*

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	09	41	Evening 10 41

Bank Stock, 145 1-8th. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 109 1-half. Old Annuity, 111 7-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 3-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 1-half to 3-8ths. Ditto 1744, 92 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, Nothing done. London Aſſurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 2 l. 14 s. Bank Circulation 2 l. 7 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 117. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 15 s. 6 d. to 2 s.

Lottery-Office, in Duke-Street, Weſtminſter, October 15, 1744.

THE *Managers and Directors of the preſent Lottery think it proper to caution and inform all Perſons, who ſhall or may be drawn in to be Adventurers in any private Lotteries, that by an Act of the 8th Year of his late Majeſty, King* George *the Firſt, and an Act of the 12th Year of his preſent Majeſty, all and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall erect, ſet up, continue, or keep any Office, or Place, under the Denomination of Sales of Houſes, Lands, Advowſons, Preſentations to Livings, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things; or ſhall ſell, or expoſe the ſame to Sale by Way of Lottery; or by Lots, Tickets, Numbers, or Figures; or print, adverтiſe, or publiſh Schemes, or Propoſals, for advancing Sums of Money to be divided by the Chances of the Prizes of ſome publick Lottery or Lotteries, eſtabliſhed or allowed by Act of Parliament; or deliver out Tickets to the Perſons advancing ſuch Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money ſo advanced, according to ſuch Scheme or Propoſal; or publiſh any Scheme or Propoſal of the like Nature and Kind, under any Denomination, Name, or Title whatſoever; and being thereof convicted, on the Oath or Oaths of one or more creditable Witneſs or Witneſſes, by Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall forfeit the ſeveral Sums of* 500 l. *and* 200 l. *over and above all former Penalties inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament made againſt any private Lotteries: And all and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be Contributors to, or Adventurers in any ſuch Sales, Lotteries, Propoſals, or Schemes aforeſaid, will be liable to pay the Sum of* 50 l. *and all other the Penalties by the ſaid Acts inflicted. And the ſaid Managers and Directors do hereby give publick Notice to all Perſons whatſoever, that all Offenders againſt the ſaid Acts will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity.*

To be Sold by Way of Auction,

AT the Crown in Rotheram, Yorkſhire, on Monday the 12th Day of November next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, *The ſaid Crown Inn*, with very large Barns, Stables, and other convenient Outhouſes, and two Gardens; now Lett at the yearly Rent of 25 l. ſubject to a chief Rent of 16 s. and 6 d. per Annum. It is very large and commodious, ſtands in the Market Place of the ſaid Town, and is the beſt ſituated of any in the Town for Buſineſs.

To be SOLD,

A Manor or capital Meſſuage, ſituate at Broom, in the Pariſh of Whiſton and County of York, half a Mile from Rotheram, four Miles from Sheffield, eight from Barnſley, and nine from Doncaſter, in two Parcels; one of them contains the Houſe, Dovecote, large Barn and Stables, a Croft, Garden, Orchard, and Foldſtead, with about Thirty Acres of incloſed Land, now Lett at the yearly Rent of 36 l. 7 s. 6 d. the Leaſes expiring at Martinmas next; the other Parcel contains about Sixty Acres of Incloſure, now Lett at the yearly Rent of 59 l. For farther Particulars enquire of Mr. Benjamin Haycock, Silkman, in Bread-ſtreet, London; or of Mr. Wharam, in Rotheram, Yorkſhire.

Likewiſe 18 Acres of Field Land, 10 Acres of Incloſure, and about Eight Acres of Meadows, now Lett at the yearly Rent of 36 l. in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Hardy, who keeps the Crown Inn at Rotheram. There will be a Cloſe of about four Acres, and three Acres of Meadows, ſold with any of the above, if deſired. For further Particulars, enquire as above.

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The Whole alphabetically digeſted, and accented in the ſame Manner, and for the ſame Purpoſe, as the preceding Part; being collected for the Uſe of ſuch, as have but an imperfect Idea of the Engliſh Orthography.

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FOR

IMPOTENCY in *Men* and BARRENNESS in *Women*.

IS delightful to the Palate, moſt agreeable and cordial to the Stomach, enriches the Blood, increaſes the Spirits, invigorates the Nerves, and perfectly reſtorevates all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers of both Sexes, to ſuch a Degree, as Words can ſcarcely expreſs; for it acts not only by a ſtimulating Quality, or blowing up the Fancy, but by adding a true *Pabulum Vitæ*, a kindly Juice, by which Nature is in a Manner regenerated, and ſo much Strength, Vigour, and Ability, immediately given, that Impotency, every Kind of Weakneſs, or Imbecility in the Male Sex, Barrenneſs, and all Sorts of Weakneſs, and Inaptitude to Conjugal Rites in the Female Sex, are moſt infallibly and perfectly cured by it, in a very pleaſant and highly reſtorative Manner, infinitely beyond what any other Remedy can do, or poſſibly can be deviſed. Decays of every Kind in either Sex, and all ſorts of Weakneſſes, however occaſioned, it almoſt inſtantly relieves, when nothing elſe will, and can be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Boars in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, London, at Five Shillings a Pot, with Printed Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, when they are occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, Violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Miſfortune to be afflicted with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diſeaſe of Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, reſtoring to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Hinderder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſſes and Diſorders of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Bottle does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out. So that all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take but three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy moſt directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Diſeaſes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Safety one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to effect a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Johnſon's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Set of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will plainly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malice of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

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